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report of the Committee of the British Association in 1896 to the contrary. The author finds a movement of 1 mm. in the barometric column to correspond immediately with an inverse movement of the level of the sea, amounting to 1.45 cms.

The author finds the periods of the diurnal and semi-diurnal tides very irregular. The observations show that the diurnal tide is propagated from East to West through Drake Strait.

Although very irregular, the mean value shows a period for the diurnal tide as follows:—At Orange Bay 44 hours, in Scotia Bay 14.5 hours, and 5 hours at Port Foster and Port Circoncision. The same values for the semi-diurnal tide are, 29 hours at Orange Bay, 25 hours at Scotia Bay, 48 hours at Port Foster, and 104 hours at Port Circoncision.

In conclusion, the author emphasizes the great irregularity of the tides in this region, which do not satisfy either the old ideas of Whewell, or those more recent of Rollin A. Harris. His study shows the law of the tides to be very complex and troublesome, although the situation offers a maximum number of the conditions for the theory.

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METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

Climate and Weather. By H. N. Dickson. Series: Home University Library. 256 pp. Index. Williams & Norgate, London, 1913 (?). 1s. 7 x 4½.

Not until the ninth chapter does the work become popular. This section entitled "Climate and Vegetation," and the next and last chapter, "Climate and Man," will perhaps make the strongest appeal to the interest of the teacher of elementary geography or to the layman.

The division of the Earth into climatic regions (p. 137) is somewhat different from the usual. It is based upon the wind system including the following divisions: 1. The equatorial belt; 2. The trade-wind belts, north and south; 3. The high-pressure belts, north and south; 4. The west-wind belts, north and south; 5. The circumpolar caps; 6. The monsoon region of south-eastern and eastern Asia; 7. The Tropical; 8. The Sub-Tropical.

The discussion of the monsoon region introduces some interpretations different from those generally presented on the subject. The summary, p. 152, indicates three seasons: "Cold weather, hot weather, rainy."

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

Nouvelle Méthode de Prévision du Temps. Par Gabriel Guilbert.

Avec une préface par Bernard Brunhes. xxxviii and 343 pp. Maps. Gauthier-Villars, Paris, 1909. 10 x 6½.

In April, 1891, Gabriel Guilbert explained to the French Meteorological Society his new practical rules for weather prediction. In 1905 a competition in weather forecasting was held at Liège, and Guilbert received the first prize. The present volume gives the essentials of the new system, with a large number of examples. The essential thing is the isobaric chart of tomorrow. Given the isobars, the normal wind which is to be expected under the given isobaric system enables the forecaster to judge how far, and in what direction, the cyclone (the principal factor in weather-making) may be expected to move, and whether the depression is likely to deepen or fill up. When the winds are not normal, in direction or velocity, the author considers this an indication of the presence of some external influence. The system is then likely to move in the direction of least resistance, indicated by the deviation of the (actual) winds from the normal.

This whole new scheme has attracted considerable attention among meteorologists the world over, and it is safe to say that since the publication of Guilbert's book many forecasters have been putting his ideas into practice. The volume is hardly one that will appeal to the general student of meteorology, but those who want to be fully informed regarding the progress of the science in all its branches will not wish to be ignorant of it. The Preface is by